the world for the promotion of bimetal- | CLEVELAND'S

Brief Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-The notice of the opening of a Cuban discussion was about the only feature of interest developed to-day at the brief session of the Senate, which lasted only twenty-five minutes. The attendance was small.

When a letter from the secretary of the treasury was read answering a Senate inquiry as to the number of aliens in the treasury. Mr. Gallinger remarked that he was glad to observe that foreigners whose service had been conspicuous in the department had seen fit, as a result of inquiry, to take out naturalization papers. Many petitions were presented from manufacturing bodies urging the passage of the Dingley bill.

The early opening of a Cuban discussion was foreshadowed by a notice from Mr. Cullom that on Thursday next he would address the Senate on the Cuban question. The House resolutions relative to the death of ex-Speaker Crisp were then laid before the Senate. Mr. Bacon stated that at a later day he would ask that a day be set for eulogies on the distinguished Georgian. As a mark of respect to the deceased the Senate, at 12:25 p. m., ad-

BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE. Pension and Three Important Postal

Measures Passed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, - The House without wasting time, proceeded to business to-day, and before the session closed had passed three bills of considerable importance, and the first of the regular supply bills-that for pensions. Three of the bills related to postal matters. One provided for the use of private mailing cards, of the same general size and character as the present postal cards when one-cent tamps are affixed. Another provided for limited indemnity of \$10 for the loss of istered mail matter and the third proand villages where no free delivery exists. given It provides that on the application of twenty persons receiving their mail at the same office the postmaster shall appoint such persons as are willing to undertake the collection and delivery of mails; that the charge is not to exceed 1 cent for each let- | framed a constitution for a sovereign nater, and that the charge shall be paid by the beneficiaries. The pension bili was have deepened to such an extent the politi- little band of patriots in Costa Rica had passed without opposition, but Mr. Grow, cal abyss rent between Cuba and Spain that nothing to do but possess their souls in of Pennsylvania, took occasion in the de-any sort of scheme which does not affirm between 1890 and 1895 were passed in hard bate to submit some views in favor of higher tariff duties based on that portion of the President's message relating to the The bill carries \$141,263,800, about \$75,000 less than the law for the current

The attendance of members was very large when the House met, but the galleries were almost deserted. No programme had been arranged before the House met. After the journal had been read there was other Republican leaders, as the result of which it was decided to proceed with the regular order-the call of committees. Mr. Loud, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, called up a bill to authorize the use of private mailing cards, of the same weight and form as the postal cards now in use when a one-cent stamp is affixed. The bill, he said, had been

approved by the Postoffice Department, as it would tend to popularize postal cards, besides effecting a saving to the governent of the difference between the cost of the cards and the stamps. The scheme had successfully put 'n operation in England, where, in six months, the number of such cards mailed had increased from 248,-000,000 to 334,000,000. The bill was passed. It takes effect July 1, 1897.

Mr. Loud also called up a bill to provide for limited indemnity for the loss of registered mail matter. It provided an indemnity of not to exceed \$10 for any one registered letter, but if of less value, not to exceed the actual value. This bill was also approved by the Postoffice Department. ch an indemnity is made by nearly all the foreign countries. The postmaster general expressed the opinion that the increased revenue from registered mail would more than offset the indemnity losses to be paid. Mr. Loud said that on the basis of ust year's statistics the government could ve a revenue of \$300,000, with a liability of \$50,000. There was some criticism of the bill on the ground that it trespassed on the rights of express companies, but it was

Mr. Loud then called up the bill of Mr. perry to authorize the collection and deivery of mail in cities, towns and villages where no letter-carrier service exists by the employment, under mutual arrangement between the citizens, of any person in such places to perform this service at a cost not exceeding one cent for the delivery of each letter or package. The expense of elivery, under the terms of the bill, is to borne by the beneficiaries, and there is no liability so far as the government is con-Mr. Sperry said there was a strong for the passage of the bill from New England and from other farming sections. It would, in effect, he said, be a re-vival of the old penny post. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Bingham and Loud and supported by Messrs. Smith and Pickler. It was passed—100 to 103.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Stone, went into committee of the whole and took p consideration of the pension appropria-on bill. Mr. Stone briefly explained that the bill carried \$141,263,880, about \$75,000 less than the bill for the current year. The committee, he said, did not feel warranted in making a reduction on the estimates for but did reduce the amount for atderk hire at the various agencies \$20,000. The latter reduction was made possible by system of payment by check inaugurated this year. There was, he said, no at-

tempt at legislation in the bill. Mr. Grow, the venerable ex-speaker of the House, took advantage of the latitude allowed in debate on an appropriation bill to attack that portion of Mr. Cleveland's message relating to the effects from a rev-enue standpoint of the enactment of the present tariff law. The deficit for the first rear's life of the law, he said, was \$25,000,-00; for the second \$45,000,000 and for the irst five months of this year \$40,976,453. Yet, he said, the President had not seen fit at these large deficits to recommend any measure for the increase of revenue. The necessity for revenue, he argued, could not be denied in the face of the figures submitted by the President himself. It was, purely a business question. He showed that importations were increasing and the revenues decreasing. It indicated, e said, a lack of business capacity in the mposition of duties. Mr. Grow received a

round of applause from the Republican side when he concluded. When the bill was taken up, under the five-minute rule, Mr. Connolly offered an amendment to the provision requiring examining surgeons to state specifically the rating the applicant for pension is entitled to in their judgment, so as to make the rating fixed by the examining board binding n the pension office if any pension should be allowed. The amendment was ruled out on the point of order. Without amendment the bill was passed.

The notice given by Mr. Thomas E. Wat-

rgia, who was elected at a special election last spring, was read to the House and referred to the committee on elections, after which, at 4:20 p. m., the House ad-

Business Embarrassments. NEW YORK, Dec. 8.-Smith & Burden, contractors of Long Island City, have as-signed for benefit of their creditors. George H. Smith, the senior member of the firm, said to-day that he thought the liabilities would reach \$100,000, but that the assets of the firm would be near that figure. He said the firm had been backed financially n some of its contracts by the late Wiliam Steinway, whose death complicated matters to such an extent that an assignment was necessary. Mr. Smith, who was also in the coal trade on his own account, has made an assignment of that business. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-United States Consul O'Hara, at Bluefields, reports to the State Department that the Bluefield Sanana Company, a big Texas corporation engaged in the steamship business be-tween New Orleans and Bluefields, and owning twenty-two banana plantations on the Bluefields river, has failed and passed

into the hands of a receiver. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8 .- Willis A. Myers's department store, known as the Boston store, 321-325 Third street, was seized by the sheriff this morning on four attachments, aggregating \$58,921.09. Later Mr. Myers made an assignment to General Koch, Meyers's attorney estimates the ac-Meyers's attorney estimates the assets at \$170,000 to \$200,000 and liabilities at

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 8.-The sheriff to-day condemned the four rolling mills and ninety houses of the Catasaupua Manufacturing Company, at Catasuaqua and Fuller-ton, and will sell them Jan. 2. Executions were entered as follows: By A. N. Ulrich, R. C. Hamersley, trustees, for \$105,616.67, and A. N. Ulrich and J. S. Elverson, trustees, for \$104,680.56.

Earthquake in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 8 .- A heavy earthquake occurred to-day at various Pa-cific ports of this republic, the first shock coming at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and the second, an up and down and very slarming one, at 1:30 and at 5 p. m. No

FURTHER VIEWS AND COMMENTS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Delegate Palma, of the Junto, Reviews the President's Utterances-Opinions of the Foreign Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- At the office of the

Cuban Junto in this city Lomas Estrada Palma, delegate of the Cuban republic to the United States, gave out a statement to-day in which he expressed his views of the President's message, so far as it related to the Cuban questions. He says the message, generally speaking, is in a great measure very depressive to Spain as an independent nation, as it declares that Spain has no control over at least two-thirds of the island; it acknowledges the grievances which have led to the present revolt of the Cubans against the authority of Spain, and supports the Cubans in their distrust of any promise whatsoever that the Spani h government can make to them, and pledg the guaranty of the United States as a security for any agreement which Spain | war had the Spanish government lost sight may enter upon with Cuba. President Cleveland, he continues, finally declares, without hesitation, that the patience of the United States in waiting for Spain to end the contest has a limit; that the obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be super- | word of him aroung Santiago. Under torseded by higher obligations and that considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to the United States, saved from complete devastation, will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace. As to the inference contained in the mesded for a private carrier service in towns sage that the Cuban government has now all attempt to exercise its functions, Mr. Palma cites recent acts of General Gomez in fulfillment of orders to prove that the civil government of their re-

public commands the respect and obedience of the military authorities Mr. Palma says it is idle talk of autonomy for the Cubans and says: "They have The atrocities practiced by the absolute independence of the Cuban people. Cuba has decided to get rid forever of the Spanish rule and her people count neither their enemies nor the many patriots who daily succumb to the struggle. They go on, confident in the justice of their cause, the firmness of their resolution, and the protection of God. They realize, of course, that they are in the very center of free America, left alone to themselves, without a hand outstretched to them; but, a hurried consultation of Mr. Dingley and far from being discouraged, they feel convinced of their ultimate success.

MEXICANS DISAPPOINTED.

Evidently Anxious to See Uncle Sam

at War with the Dons. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 8 .- There is keen feeling of disappointment here that President Cleveland could not see his way to recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, for Mexican sympathy is undoubtedly with them, and most of Latin America, with the possible exception of Chile, is ready to follow the lead of the great Republic, and to-day it is said here that McKinley will take a more generous attitude. The Mexican Herald says President Cleveland's attitude toward Cuba is another instance of letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would," and shows sympathy for the Cuban patriots, but agrees that they have abandoned even the pretense of government in those portions of the island that they occupy. The Herald continues: "He contends that the inefficient semblance of authority kept up by Captain General Weyler is all there is of a legal and constituted government in Cuba. The commercial reason for nonrecognition of the Cubans is shown in his statement that almost \$50,000,000 of American capital is invested on the island, which would be jeopardized by according belligerent rights to the Cubans, for, as matters stand, the damages sustained by American investors in Cuba constitute valid claims against Spain. In a word, there is a gordion knot within reach of the American President, and he the advice of his secretary of state, Mr. Olney, who is a cold and calculating lawyer, a man who has also led the President to take a stiff and unsympathetic attitude toward the Armenians. How much weight England has had in the councils of the gov- led by Rabi. He was taken to the hut ocernment at Washington one may not easily discern, but the President's message will suit that restricted and comfortable group who prefer dollars to the recognition of Cuban belligerency that might imperil the security of damages later on. The Cuban patriots will have to await the action of President McKinley, and Latin America, which with practical unanimity will follow the example of the United States, must impatiently abide the change of administra-

tion at Washington. London Press Comment. LONDON, Dec. 8.-The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, commenting on President Cleveland's message to Congresa, says: "There is nothing in the message

and doubts if McKinley will be "grateful to his predecessor for bequeathing the task of bullying Spain." The St. James Gazette contrasts the "polite, cautious tone" of the message with the "message of a year ago on a similar topic," and says: "The conditions in Cuba undoubtedly give the United States the right to call on Spain to enforce her authority speedily or acknowledge that her inability to suppress anarchy has deprived her of the right to be considered as governing the island.'

How It Was Received at Madrid. MADRID, Dec. 8 .- President Cleveland's message caused a depression on the bourse and the newspapers, especially those of the opposition and the independent organs, expressed the greatest irritation at America's interference as a humiliation for Spain. The government organs are more reserved in their tone and they even express some satisfaction at the unexpected moderation which President Cleveland has shown. According to the Heraldo the Cabinet will meet to-day to discuss the text of the message. The Military Correspondence, the organ of the army, says that Spain will be more than strong enough to punish an interference by the United States with their affairs. Other newspapers characterize the message as provocative not only to Spain, but the whole of Europe.

Views of Le Temps. PARIS. Dec. 8 .- The Temps says that President Cleveland's message "worthily crowns his international administration. which bore the stamp of honesty," and adds: "The reference to Cuba, however, will satisfy neither side, and we doubt the efficacy of his offer to guarantee the autonomy of Cuba. Spain will not think of agreeing to an agreement making the United States a sovereign power in Cuba, while the rebels want independence or American annexation. President Cleveand risks displeasing everybody. The

unexpected extension to Monroeism is triumph to President Cleveland." Approved by the Cologne Gazette. BERLIN, Dec. /8.-The Cologne Gazette, discussing President Cleveland's message to the Congress of the United States, says: 'President Cleveland has not allowed himself to be carried away by the prevailing opinions of Americans. What he suggests is perfectly correct and compatible with the honor of Spain. May the President's well-meant proposals meet with approvai in Madrid before there is a change of gov-ernment in the United States. Perhaps with this favorable situation there may be an agreement with the powerful United States which will pacify Cuba."

Trying to Form a Paper Trust. NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- Meetings of manufacturers of newspaper are being held in secret in this city. K. B. Fullerton, of the Manufacturers' Paper Company, said: "About a dozen manufacturers, realizing that their business was in a bad condition.

Several suggestions have been offered, but as yet no plan has been adopted. It is prob-able that the outcome of these consultation will be the appointment of a committee that will consider all suggestions and advise some definite plan of action. When a definite plan is formulated I shall have no hesitation in telling all about it.

MONUMENT TO A CONVICT.

"Memory of a Wronged Child," Who Killed Her Lover.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 8 .- Raymond Christman, a prominent business man and trustee in the Baptist Church, has created great sensation in this city by erecting in his family lot, in Green Hill Cemetery, handsome and costly monument for the convict, Florence Haun. It is inscribed 'Florence Viola Christman, erected to the memory of a wronged child; dead to the world but alive in Christ." She shot and killed her lover, Charles Laundery, in this city in 1895, and is now serving a life senence for the crime in Auburn Prison. Christman has had himself appointed her guardian and given her his name and is rying to secure a pardon for her. He laims she is dying with consumption, which led him to erect the monument,

CUBAN LEADER DEAD.

(Concluded from First Page.) entire ten years that had elapsed since the of Maceo. The Spaniards knew him too Consequently when he disappeared from Costa Rica there was a hue and cry. 'Maceo has gone,' was telegraphed to Mad-'Look out for Maceo,' was the word sent to Havana. Search was made throughout the island. Finally the government got ture a Cuban confessed that he had seen Maceo in El Christe, disguised as a mule teer. In the meantime Maceo had become aware that his whereabouts had been disovered. His schemes were consequently frustrated. A fisherman who had fought under him during the long war sailed with Maceo for Kingston one dark night in his fishing boat. For many weeks thereafter the Spaniards searched in vain for the

"Maceo returned to Costa Rica disappointed, but not discouraged. He saw plainly that the revolutionary ball must be set rolling by other hands than his. He entered into correspondence with prominent Cuban sympathizers in American cities, and with General Gomez in San Domingo. This was kept up until local juntos were formed in almost every prominent city Spanish in the present war, he continues, in the United States. Then Maceo and his work and in studying the possibilities of Cuba from a military standpoint.

MACEO'S OPPORTUNITY. "One day in Februar" 1895, word came that the Cubans had risen. Blood had been shed, and Julio Sanguilly had been arrested and imprisoned. At last! After many years, here was an opportunity to strike once more for Cuba. Freedom-the dream of a lifetime-would come later on. On the following day an emissary of the Spanish government asked Maceo if he intended to join the movement. 'Join it?' he replied, 'I shall join nothing.' He did not think it necessary to say that he had joined it years ago. This is why the papers of the next morning all over the world published a statement that Maceo was not identified with the revolutionary movement in Cuta. "A week later Maceo, his brother Jose, Flor Crombet, Cabreco and sixteen other veterans sailed from Costa Rica for San Domingo. From this point, a week or so later, they slipped away for Cuba. They landed on the morning of March 30 at point near Baracoa, where many times in years gone by Maceo had seen the flash of machete and bayonet. True to the tradi-tions of the place, hardly had he touched his foot on Cuban soil before Spanish rifles were cracking and bullets were singing all about him. The force of Spaniards numonly nineteen men in addition to his brother Jose, Crombet and Cabreco. There was a running fight along the road in the direction of an old loghouse, where the Cubans finally took refuge. In this skirmish Crombet was killed. In the loghouse, surrounded by Spaniards, the Cubans fought for days In the meantime word had been sent out that Antonio Maceo had been captured immediately upon landing on the island, and that Flor Crombet had been killed. This was Maceo's first death during the present war. On the night of the third day Maceo called the men together and told them that their only hope was in making a rush for the woods. The door had hardly been opened before the Spaniards discovered the movement. Then ensued a fierce running will not cut it. He is plainly controlled by fight, in which several of the Cubans were killed, and Maceo received a bullet through his hat. Separating from the rest of his companions. Maceo wandered through the pathless forest for two weeks alone, living on plantains, guavas and other fruits. One day he stumbled upon a band of insurgents

> "'Who are you?' he was asked. "'One who will fight to the death for Cuba Libre,' was the reply. " 'Antonio Maceo!'

ONCE MORE A LEADER. "At first Rabi was incredulous. When he finally recognized in the haggard and hungry man the dashing leader of the tenyears' war, the joy of the insurgents was boundless. In a few days all his old-time vigor returned. He was more of a leader than ever. His ten years of exile had only served to make him more cautious and calculating. He knew that he was a unsatisfactory to Great Britain. So for better soldier than when he was banished. as Cuba is concerned President Cleveland | In a fortnight he made his way to Guanis neither diplomatic nor politic. His lan- | tanamo, to the spot where he had disguage will please neither Spain nor the banded his men years before. The big tree The Globe sees in the message "Monroe- was still standing, taller and grayer with to him as the result of an election age, and rotted in spots, but quite as sturdy as ever. Under this tree he had sheathed his sword. Under its branches he once more drew it from its scabbard against the Spanish oppressor. In a few weeks he had recruited almost a thousand men. Starting out with this nucleus of a future army, he swept everything before him. At Yateras, Filipinas, Jarabenca and Cristo the Spanish were put to rout. "Since then the history of Antonio Maceo has been printed from day to day in all the newspapers of the world. He utterly slaughtered the army of Martinez Campos near Bayamo, and that able general only escaped by imeprsonating a wounded Spanish soldier, carried for miles in a hammock by his men. Afterward Maceo crossed the Canto river and routed Suarez Valdez at Chapana, Moscones and Holguin. Further west he defeated General Echagne at Puerto Padre and then moved on Puerto Principe. Across Camaguey he went, leaving a trail of desolation in his wake, broke the trocha of Jucaro, defeating the Spaniards at Maltiempo, Coliseo Paso Real and Calimete, finally reaching Pinar del Rio. Maceo's men are not too well clothed or fed. Most of them are ragged and bear the scars of old wounds. Most of them would regard an opossum or a jutea as a meal fit for the gods. Even their leader is worn and hagbut, standing in the flickering fire as he turns up the flap of his old faded hat and peers earnestly down the dark wooded ridges of the mountains toward the Spanish campfires, there is in his eyes the light of a high purpose-the freedom of his country. After Maceo entered the province of Pinar del Rio he did much damage to Spanish interests, and is reported to have surned several towns and repeatedly defeated the Spaniards. In fact, he gave the captain general more cause for worry than all the Cuban chieftains combined. Maceo's plan of campaign was to strike swift blows and then retreat to his mountain fastnesses, where he defied pursuit. Genthe field in person against the wily Cuban leader. He did so in an ostentatious manner with about sixty thousand troops at his Venezuelan arrangement, however, giving back, but did not accomplish his Maceo was too wary. He dug pitfalls for the Spaniards, killed a few hundred when he willed and led the captain general on a

> the trocha with the remainder of his force to create havoc in new places. The above was written before the dispatch from Havana, announcing the death of Maceo, was received. The Cuban leader has been reported dead several times before, and it is barely possible the Spaniards may have been mistaken in their identifica-

wild goose chase to the western end of the

island by sending a small part of the in-

surgent force there, and then sped across

tion of the body. INSURGENTS SHELLED.

Spanish Accounts of Two Engagements in the Province of Havana. HAVANA, Dec. 8 .- General Figuera yesterday left the plantation of Santa Amelia, near San Jose de Lasjas, this province, moving in the direction of Platano. He met the advance guard of an insurgent

and Volcan Platano, where, however, the streetroops found a force of 4,000 insurgents the tacked the Spaniards, but were repulsed by a brilliant charge of the Reina and Pizarro cavalry regiments. The rout of the enemy was completed by a charge of the Spanish infantry composed of the Navas battalion. The insurgents were dislodged after thirtynine shells had been fired into their position, and left behind them sixty-eight men killed. Of the Spaniards Lieutenant Colonel Miguel Aguyo Currion was killed and one lieutenant and twenty-four privates were wounded. Major Circujedo being informed that a strong force of insurgents was near Punta Brava and hearing the sound of firing in that direction, moved with his column toward Zugasti and Hayo Colorado, where the enemy was also reported in force. In passing a range of mountains the Spanish commander went in the direction of San Pedro and there found a body of about 2,000 insurgents occupying a strong position behind parapeted stone walls. The troops dislodged the insurgents, but night approaching, the column returned to Punta Brava. The insurgents had sixty men killed and left many horses on the field. The troops lost three men killed and had Lieutenants Amores, Peralta and Moya and twenty-eight soldiers wounded. They were all taken safely to Punta Brava. Valencia, an important insurgent leader, was killed yesterday in the engagement between the Spanish troops under Major Cruijado and the insurgents near San

Martial Law at Havana. CINCINNATIA O., Dec., 8.-The Commercial Tribune's special from Key West says: To-night's news from Havana says: "Patrols are in possession of the streets and people are not allowed to assemble anywhere. The outgoing ship to-morrow will carry 100 persons banished to Africa. All outgoing vessels are searched to prevent the escape of suspects. All the main forts have been reinforced. It is whispered that mines have been laid in all the main approaches to the city. The Havana pa-pers have practically no news from the front, as the palace refuses to give out

Recruits for the Cuban Army. KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 8 .- A company of twenty young men went south last night over the Illinois Central Railroad bound for New Orleans. There they will be joined by sixty others from various parts of the United States, and the entire party will ship for Cuba on the first outgoing vessel and will join the insurgents. The party was in command of J. B. Hartman, an ex-regular soldier, who served five years in Uncle Sam's service and saw much hard fighting in the Indian campaigns in western Dakota and Montana,

Will They Mob the Laurada's Crew? MADRID. Dec. 8.—The officials of the Ministry of Marine deny that a Spanish war ship will be sent to Valencia in order to assist the authorities in preserving order on account of the excitement aroused by the approaching arrival there from Mes-Italy, of the steamship Laurada, which is suppose to have carried several filibustering expeditions to Cuba last sum-

Lee Will Return to Havana. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-General Lee called at the White House last evening and said farewell to the President, as he was about to start for his post, taking the first steamer from New York to Havana. It is understood that Mrs. Lee does not accompany the general to Cuba.

BUTCHERED BY SPANIARDS.

Sixty Prisoners Killed in One of the Philippine Islands. MADRID, Dec. 8.-Unofficial dispatches received here from Manilla announce a terrible massacre of insurgent prisoners in the Island of Luzon, one of the Philippine group. It appears that a number of prisoners succeeded in escaping from the fortress of Cavite, the fortified seaport of Luzon. The fugitives were pursued by the troops, who overtook and killed sixty of bered about fifty. Maceo had with him | them in the streets. The others were recaptured.

General Blanco has resigned the govern-or generalship of the Philippines.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company has recommended the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent. The Ohio State Board of Pardons has refused to make a recommendation for clemency in the case of Tierney, the Erie county murderer. He must hang Dec. 17. The old Sunderholm block, at Jamestown, N. Y., owned by J. M. Johnson, burned early yesterday. George Killeman, a lodger, was suffocated by smoke and may die. The estimated loss on the building is \$15,000.

The Hollidaysburg, Pa., office of the Guarantee Loan Investment Company, of Pittsburg, was robbed Monday night. The safe was cracked and \$500 in currency and many valuable packages taken. Manager J. C. Akers says the stolen property becompany loses nothing.

Obituary.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.-Herr Ernest Engel, the German statistician, is dead. He was born at Dresden, in 1821, became director of the Bureau of Statistics in 1866 and retired LONDON, Dec. 8 .- Luis Fallero, the painter, died here yesterday. He was born in Spain about forty-five years ago, but lived for many years in London. His bestknown works are "Twin Stars" and "The

Dream of Faust." Hanna Sued on an Election Bet. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8 .- Suit was begun to-day against D. R. Hanna, son of Chairman M. A. Hanna, of the national Republican committee, to recover \$150 paid Mr. R. H. Jackson, a Chicago traveling man, who makes his home in this city, has instituted the suit. Hanna wagered \$150 that Ohio than Mr. Bryan and Mr. Jackson accepted it. During Mr. Jackson's absence from the city the money was paid to Mr. Hanna by the stakeholder. Mr. Jackson claims Hanna lost the bet and as Hanna refuses to give him the money Jackson has

brought suit to recover it.

Accident Underwriters. CHICAGO, Dec. 8.-The ninth annual convention of the International Association of Accident Underwriters began to-day with representatives in attendance from nearly all the leading cities of the United States C. H. Bunker, acting president, called the convenition to order. Most of the time was taken up with the reports of officers and routine business. The report of the executive committee showed that during the past year various accident insurance companies had received over \$12,000,000 in premiums and paid out half that amount for losses and added largely to the reserve

funds. Liable for Stolen Articles. NEW YORK, Dec. 8.-Under a decision of the Court of Appeals rendered to-day a steamboat company is liable for money or valuables stolen from a stateroom while the room is actually occupied by a passen-The case decided was that of Henry Adams against the New Jersey Steamat Company, proprietors of the People's line of Hudson river steamboats. The corporation contended that it was relieved of liability by the posting of notices in staterooms that it would not be responsible for articles left in staterooms by passengers,

Operation on Mrs. Castle.

but the court held to the contrary.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.-Mrs. Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, is a private patient at the Polyclinic Hospital, in this eral Weyler, goaded by the criticism of city, and to-day successfully underwent a his opponents, finally determined to take serious surgical operation. She was taken city, and to-day successfully underwent a to the institution yesterday, and the utmost secrecy has been since maintained. It was learned, however, that the operation was to prevent a rush of blood to the head, to which Mrs. Castle is said to have been subject at certain periods.

Judgment for \$671,860.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8 .- Judge Buchwalter, of the Court of Common Pleas, gave a default judgment to-day to Irwin, Green & Co., brokers, of Chicago, against E. L. Harper, of Fidelity Bank fame, for \$671,-This sum represents the claim of the brokers against Harper at the time his famous wheat dealings with them were stopped by his failure.

Movements of Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9, 2:10 a. m.-Arrived: Teutonic, from New York, for Liv-erpool and proceeded; Pavonia, from Boston, for Liverpool. NEW YORK, Dec. 8 -Arrived: Bovic from Liverpool; Kansas City, from Bristol. HAMBURG, Dec. 8 .- Sailed: Patria, for

Another Carfew Town. MONMOUTH, Ill., Dec. 8 .- The Mon-

streets or public grounds after 9 o'clock in evening during the summer and 8 awaiting them. The latter promptly at- o'clock during the winter months, the penalty for violation not to exceed \$10.

PLOT AGAINST "FITZ."

Martin Julian Says He Has Evidence of a Conspiracy to Rob His Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8 .- Martin Julian stated to-night that he had evidence complete which will prove that a conspiracy was planned and operated against Fitzsimmons in the recent fight. Julian says that the parties to the conspiracy were Referee Earp, Dannie Needham, Sharkey's trainer, and Dan Lynch, Sharkey's backer, and the National Club. Julian says it is dle to talk of a contest before the Olympic Club here between Corbett and Fitzsimmons because the clubs in New York will offer larger purses for a limited contest than any club in a smaller city. If a limited contest cannot be arranged Fitzsimmons wants to fight for the largest available purse in a limited bout.

TALMAGE TO WED.

The Noted Preacher to Marry Miss Susie Mangam, of Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- A special to the World from Sing Sing says: Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage and Miss Susie Mangam, of this city, are to be married. The announcement was made to-day in Sing Sing by relatives of both persons. The exact date of the wedding has not been determined, but the event will in all probability be within a week.

BICYCLE RACES.

Hale Ahead, with 770 Miles to His Credit, Last Midnight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- The throng which, until late this evening, cheered the wheelmen in the six-day international cycling contest now being held in Madison-square Garden were repaid for their hardihood in facing a stiff wind and a nasty mist which fell during the day. When the band began playing, at 8 o'clock, the riding was most spirited. Teddy Hale, the young son of Erin, has just scored his seven-hundredand-third mile and Rice had 683 miles to his and 7 o'clock, came on the floor refreshed and went to work and soon jumpa ahead of Elkes, and soon it became apparent that he intended to crawl up to some of the favorites. For a long time before the galleries began to assume an air of life the ple, for instance, regard it is one of riders had been doing some fast riding. Little Taylor, the darkey, carried a grin that was amusing as he bent far over his handle bars. Satex rode steadily and did not appear to exert himself, as did Rice. who has been slowly creeping along. Throughout the evening the riders braced ip, smashing world's records. At midnight the score was: Hale,

miles; Moore, 673; Reading, 701; Taylor, 683; Schock, 714; Ashinger, 625; Rice, 748; Pierce, 672: Forster, 701: Elkes, 596; Smith, Maddox, 618; Gannon, 559; Cassidy, 578; Mc-Leod, 472; Glick, 599.

Spinks Ahead of McLaughlin.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- In the second night's play in the 2,500-point billiard match between W. A. Spinks, of Chicago, and Edward McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, Spinks scored his 1,000 points to McLaughlin's 862. The best run was made by Spinks -53 points. The score of the first night's play was: Spinks, 500; McLaughlin, 377.

Chicago Billiard Match. CHICAGO, Dec. 8 .- In the billiard tournament to-day Thatcher defeated Gallagher, 220 to 346. Gallagher was to make 400 to Thatcher's 220. Winner's average, 5 20-38; ioser's, 8 34-39.

ROYAL LIVES AS RISKS. Large Insurance Placed Upon Princes, Kings and Other Magnates.

London Tit-Bits. A peculiar and little known branch of insurance is that indulged in by private per-sons who insure the lives of royalties for their own benefit. From the standpoint of the individual it is, of course, pure speculation. The royalty insured may obligingly depart this life shortly after the insurance is effected, in which case there is quite a respectable sum netted; or, on the other hand, he or she may persist in lingering to good old age, when the insurer benefits out little. But taking out a policy on the life of a royal personage is, on the average, retty good "spec."
This is how it is done: You, gentle reader,

wish to insure the Prince of Wales (we will say) for the sum of £500. You fill up a form for that amount in the name "H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall," etc., and for-ward it to a company which accepts this kind of insurance. All companies, it must be noted, do not issue policies on royalties' lives to private individuals, but many in quite the first rank do. On receipt of your proposal the company will inform you of the rate per cent. at which the premium will be charged; then, f you are willing to pay this rate, which is

a fairly high one, a policy will be issued in the usual way. Most policies of this kind are "without profits"-i. e., there are no bonus accretions. Although there are no statistics on the subject and accuracy of statement is therefore impossible, it is quite probable that the ife of her Majesty, the Queen, is insured hundreds of times in this manner. The same thing is true, to a modified extent, of most of the other members of the royal

The Duke of Cambridge, for instance, has "subject" with insurance speculators. The reason is obvious, but the rate is, as may be supposed, very high. Many companies also accept proposals on the lives of members of foreign royal houses. A few days ago a policy on the joint ives of the Duke of Cambridge and the ex-King of Hanover, for the sum of £1,000 was in the market. The Hanoverian monarch is dead and the policy will be paid on the death of the former. It fetched a large sum. On the same day a policy on the joint lives of her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Cambridge was also dis-

FUTURE OF FREE SILVER. The South Will Stand for Sound Money in Future Campaigns.

Review of Reviews.

So far as we have observed, the Eastern press and the Eastern public have not yet done full justice to the election returns of the great Northwest. In view of the deep solicitude manifested during the campaign by people in the vicinity of New York regarding the situation in such States as Iowa and Minnesota, for example, it is somewhat amusing as well as instructive to note the fact that the aggregate sound-money majorities in a compact region belonging to the trade zone of Chi-cago, and including northern Illinois. Iowa Minnesota and Wisconsin, were very much larger than the aggregate sound-money majorities given by the city and State of New York and the adjacent populations. Where New York gave a McKinley plurality of less than 275,000, a like population in the West, including Chicago and territory tributary to that city, gave a plurality of about 400,000 votes for the McKinley electors. The only Western State that voted for Mr. Bryan by a crushing majority was the mining State of Colorado-a State in which for a number of years all parties, Republican, Democratic and Populist alike, had been unqualifiedly in favor of free sil-

As for the South-which, apart from the border States of Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, was carried for Bryan -it must be remembered that for a long time the Republican party has been practically nonexistent in that region. The Populist party had arisen in recent years as a bitter antagonist of the old Democratic organization. But this year the union Bryan resulted in a greatly confused party situation all over the South. It is extreme ly significant to observe that Mr. Bryan's Southern victories were won by majorities only a fraction as large as those cast for the Democratic candidates in the four preceding presidential elections. The more influential Southern papers which supported Mr. Bryan are declaring very generally that the free silver proposition has not been definitely shelved by the action of the American people. If in view of facts row known the campaign were to be tried over again, it is not likely that the Southern vote which was cast for free silver on Nov. could be polled again. In short, although Mr. Bryan carried a large number of States and will have a respectable vote in the Electoral College, the cause he advocated was one that in its very nature could not surhave comprehended this fact, for he has anounced his intention to devote the coming four years to the free-silver propaganda have come together for the purpose of con-sultation and adoption of some arrange-ment whereby the trade can be improved. In preparation for the campaign of the year in preparation for the campaign of the year curfew ordinace prohibiting children under fifteen years of age from being on the advance guard of an insurgent mouth City Council last night passed a curfew ordinace prohibiting children under fifteen years of age from being on the agines to reassemble that army which had

enlisted for ninety days only, and which was dispersed on Nov. 3. He will find, for example, that Tammany, ardent as it was in the silver cause for a few brief weeks, can never be rallied again under that banner. It is a lost cause so far as practical politics is concerned, and the sooner Mr. Bryan discovers that fact the better it will be for his future career. His gifts and aptitudes are varied, and he may yet perform useful service and attain honers worthy of his ambition, if he does not allow a single idea-a fallacious one at that -to take complete possession of his mind.

ALIEN LABOR IN AUSTRALIA.

Serious Problem Which May Cause Separation from Mother Country. Engineers' Journal.

The alien evil is becoming a burning subject in the antipodes. Despite the poll tax £100 upon each Chinaman, the Mongolian population continues to increase. Japanese, Syrians, Afghans, Cingalese and representatives of every Eastern nation come in unchecked and compete with the labor of the white colonists. The premier. at the instigation of the labor party, has introduced a measure for the extension the provisions of the Chinese poll tax to all other alien colored races, and the people are to be asked whether this is enough, or whether the cure is to be found in absolut

But it is just here that there is a chance of a difference of opinion with Great Brit-ain. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain holds that a British colony cannot tax a British subject, as many of these colored folks are. The Afghan is the name commonly applied to the East Indians, and covers many thou sands of British subjects in Australia, and unless the tax can reach them the evil will not be half cured. Many Australians be lieve that this is the subject which is going to bring about separation with the mother country. If the people of Australia say, through the referendum or any other way that these colored races must be excluded and expelled, what can Britain do? It will be a great hardship for the East Indian that he cannot enter Australia, and he may make things unplesant for John Bull in India in consequence, but when the Australian says "These aliens must go." go they will, and no power of Great Britain can prevent it. When it comes to a question between the wishes of the Australian people and the policy of the imperial government, then it will require very little, indeed, to sever the "silken bonds" which British politicians are so proud of beasting about as connecting the colonies and the

mother country.

The principle of the referendum has been accepted by all the Australian colonies on the subject of federation. Before any definite action can be taken by the politiclans the people will have a say. They will elect delegates to the convention which is to draft a constitution for the new comcredit. Schock, during the hours between | to draft a constitution for the pronwealth; and such constitution is to be 6 and 7 o'clock, did some very fast riding. distributed freely among the voters, and Pierce, who had been sleeping between 5 at the end of nine months is to be voted it is carried, federation will com about; if not the politicians will have to wait another quarter of a century. So far as outward impressions go, there does not seem to be much popular enthusiasm on the subject of federation. The labor peomatters which, while good enough in themselves, can very well afford to wait until questions of more immediate domestic importance are settled. And a superficial observer would think that the only cause which can bring about federation of the Australian colonies within this century is war scare or some international dispute. That might bring about union; without such pressure the colonies will probably continue to work out their own destinies for at least another twenty years.

Thinks the Currency Is All Right. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I have carefully read the call for a convention of business men to meet at Indianapolis on Jan. 12 to suggest plans to reform the currency. If such a convention is necessary I am glad it will meet at our capital. I am impressed with the belief that it is unfortunate that call of the convention is not more specific. If there are serious and great wrongs in our currency system that have been the cause of "painful experience of the country under the existing laws on the subject of currency," as the call attests, it | claim for three mileages to the State auseems to me that these wrongs should have been set out in detail, so that municipal bodies who are invited to send representatives could have taken up these wrongs and considered the remedies and the dele-

gates to the convention could have had the

benefit of their counsel and acted more in-

telligently. The call is too indefinite. "Currency reform" is like "tariff reform." It may mean anything that an active and fruitful mind may imagine or conceive. We had better "make haste slowly." We should not be hasty in making experiments with such a vital question. The call for the convention says it is "for the purpose of considering and suggesting such egislation as may in their judgment be necessary to place the currency system of men who signed this call, and the convention that is to meet in response, are those tem is neither sound nor permanent. That is an assumption that is not sustained by the experience of the past. The fact that during its existence no one has ever lost a dollar by the same dying on his hands, as in years gone by, is conclusive proof of its soundness. It is not an evidence of unsoundness that we have silver and gold lollars, greenbacks, silver and gold certificates and national currency. They are all alike good, and the government stands behind them all. It is this mighty power that preserves the parity between silver and gold, that holds the bonds for the benefit of the bill holder for the redemption of all national bank paper-that has in the vaults the gold and the silver to redeem the gold and silver certificates and the greenbacks. All this is very sound and followers to upset our present currency sys-

We hear no small amount of talk these days by alleged financiers against the government being engaged in the banking business. These gentlemen seem to forget that before the government took a hand in this business the country was cursed with shinplasters and a fluctuating and irredeemable currency; that then we had a financial panic about every seven years; that the people were robbed by the socalled money perishing on their hands, and that bankruptcy and ruin followed in wake. The interference of the government has put an end to an unsound and fluctuating currency. It is the only banker that has protected the people and killed off the army of money shavers and brokers-the

leeches and spawn of the old system. I can see no fault in the present system. If the secretary of the treasury, when the greenbacks are redeemed, will only reissue them to those who pay the gold for them, the "endless chain" that we hear so much about will be broken. That cause of complaint can easily be remedied. I am one of those who think that when the convention meets it will be difficult to show how the present system is, unsound, and still more difficult to suggest a better one. It was "tariff reform" that has brought all our woes upon us. Let us not add to our miseries by launching out on an unknown sea of "currency reform." Give us a tariff that will yield the necessary revenue to meet the demands of the government and pay off our national debt and at the same time foster American industry, and all will be well. WILL CUMBACK. Greensburg, Ind., Dec. 5.

Advice for the Legislature. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I wish to offer some advice for the incoming Legislature. It is a notorious fact that each and every party when in power has to apologize in the next campaign for its shortcomings. These charges are sometimes just and sometimes unjust. They are generally just in that they have been profligate with the people's money. Each legislature usually goes the preceding legislature one better in the way of expenses. They have doorkeepers whose name is legion. Sometimes the expenses of Democrats and Populists in favor of for hangers-on are almost as great as for the regular members. Each charitable, literary and penal institution in the State makes a clamor for an additional appropriation for each year. They are not timid in asking liberally. Just now the adjutant general is recommending that the salary of his office be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,800, an increase of 50 per cent., and that the salary of the quartermaster general be increased from \$600 to \$1,200, an increase of 100 per cent. Other salaries and claims for increased amounts will likely follow. Some of these are probably reasonable and some are unreasonable. If a man has an office and is not satisfied with the salary there is no law to prevent him from resigning. Every member of the State Legislature vive a defeat. Mr. Bryan seems not to travels to and from Indianapolis on a pass, and yet they promptly and without a dissenting voice vote themselves mileage. I submit the following for the Legislature's



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstructions, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhea, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of Womb Troubles are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-beleft-alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That Bearing-down Feeling. causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.



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in the time required that an individual would go about his private business. 2. Use the same economy and judgment in expenditures that business men are compelled to use in their private business. 3. Elect a United States senator without

4. Don't monkey with the fee and salary 5. Make the election of county superintendents by popular vote, as other county and State officers are elected 6. Do away with sheriffs' mileage in returning prisoners from the penitentiary, as every sheriff from Steuben to Posey travels on a pass and deadheads his prisoner nome, and then promptly sends in his

7. Abolish the office of county assessor as 8. Amend the Australian ballot law so that a man can vote a mixed ticket without danger of being disfranchised, Compet the filing of certificates of nominations within ten days after the convention that nominated, in order to prevent illegal

Princeton, Ind., Dec. 5.

Mr. O'Connor's Numerous Friends. On receipt of a telegram from J. E. Fitzpatrick, inspector of the first division of Chicago, Captain Quigley last night arrested D. C. O'Connor at the Grand Ho-The charge was simple assault. O'Connor is a traveling salesman for a Boston firm of art dealers. On Saturday the country on a sound and permanent ba- last he and a fellow-travelingman, at the The inference, then, is clear, that the | Clifton House, in Chicago, had a wordy dispute over a trivial matter, and both having been imbibing to an unaccountable extent, came to blows, the result of which was that O'Connor's opponent was much hurt by a blow in the eye. O'Connor has on his person two tele-grams from friends in Chicago, one telling him to return, that the man was all right and the other stating that he is dead. The telegram from the police, however, charges assault only, and O'Connor regards the serious message as a species of humor upon the part of his friends, Mr. O'Connor is a gentleman in appearance and manner, and claims to be a

graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Tax Case Argument at Washington. The attorney general and Tax Commissioner I. N. Walker left last evening for Washington, where the attorney general healthy. The people so voted on the 3d of Washington, where the attorney general Nevember. Strong as party ties are, they will argue the Indiana tax cases still pendwere too weak to hold the American voter ing in the Federal Supreme Court. One of the cases is that against the express companies contesting the supplementary tax law of 1893 and the other is against the Western Union Telegraph Company, contesting the payment of the penalty. The argument

will probably be heard on Friday. The North Indianapolis Branch. A branch library was opened in North Indianapolis yesterday at the corner of Udell and Lula streets. The building in which the branch library is established is a new two-story brick and it has been tastefully arranged for the comfort of patrons who desire to while away time there reading books and current periodicals

Mrs. Matthews Improving.

which are kept on file.

There was a slight improvement in the condition of the wife of Governor Matthews vesterday. No more hemorrhages have occurred and there is some hope now entertained by the attending physicians for her recovery.

Legislator Burned.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Dec. & .- James Carter, a prominent member of the Virginia Legislature, fe" in a fire at Carter's Ford Va., from apoplexy. When found his body was burned to a crisp. He was a Republican leader of that section.

Kalamazoo Celery Rotting. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 8.-Inspection of winter crops of celery now in trenches in the Kalamazoo celery fields shows that fully one-third is rotten on account of damp, warm weather. The estimated loss is \$50,000.

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You hear it in nine out of ten drug stores.

It is the reluctant testimony of 40,000 druggists that Scott's Emulsion is the standard of the world. And isn't the kind all others try to range up to, the kind for you to buy? Two sizes, 50 cts. and \$1.00.